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ROVER'S SONG.

I'm afloat! I'm afloat on the fierce rolling tide;
The Ocean's my home! and my bark is my bride!
Up—up with my flag! let it wave o'er the sea!
I'm afloat! I'm afloat! and the Rover is free!

I fear not the monarch; I heed not the law;
I've a compass to steer by—a dagger to draw;
And ne'er as a coward or a slave will I kneel,
While my guns carry shot, or my belt bears a steel!

Quick, quick, trim her sails; let her sheets kiss the wind;
And I warrant we'll soon leave the sea gull behind;
Up—up with my flag! let it wave o'er the sea!
I'm afloat! I'm afloat! and the Rover is free!

The night gathers o'er us; the thunder is heard;
What matter? our vessel skims oh like a bird!
What to her is the dash of the storm-ridden main?
She has braved it before, and will brave it again!

The fire gleaming flashes around us may fall;
They may strike; they may cleave; but they cannot appal.
With lightnings above us, and darkness below,
Through the wild waste of waters right onward we go.

Hurrah! my brave crew! ye may drink: ye may sleep;
The storm fiend is hush'd we're alone on the deep;
Our flag of defiance still waves o'er the sea;
Hurrah, boys! hurrah, boys! the Rover is free!

[From the Actress of Padua and other Tales.]

AN APOLGUE.

Upon a time, Love, Death and Reputation entered into a compact to traverse the world together. They came beside a smoothly-flowing river, where they parted, for Love had already become weary of his companions, and he discovered a sheperdess tending her flocks, on the sunny side of a grassy knoll, on the opposite side of the stream.

"Here let us part for a time," said Love, "and I will tarry with that simple girl and her sheep, and you seek me there."

"She is a favorite of mine," replied Reputation, "and I shall certainly soon be there."

"I mark the spot well," said Death, "and trust me, ere long you shall find me there."

"I shall await your coming," said Love to Death, and leapt into a light skiff on the shore of the stream and laughed aloud as he spread his rainbow wings to the breeze. The sheperdess played merrily on her rural pipe, while from the high hills beyond the grassy knoll, the shrill notes of a huntsman's horn were heard, and suddenly a stag, pursued by a full mouthed pack, broke cover. Close in the rear, followed the eager huntsman. Love clapped his little wings and shouted, as he beheld the worried stag shape his course towards the spot where the peaceful sheep were browsing.

Death and Reputation pursued their journey. They had not proceeded far when they were overtaken by a warrior, armed for the fight.—He was clad in royal robes; his turban was overshadowed by flowing plumes, and his gallant steed foamed and champed the bit with impatience.

"Ho! ho!" cried Death, "thou lookest like my emissary. Whither in such haste?"

"The Monguls and the Persians are in the field," replied the warrior, "and I must be there."

"And what canst thou do without my aid?" said Death, and leaped behind the warrior, and they dashed madly onward.

"I will meet you there," said Reputation, meekly; but her voice was lost in the clatter of arms, and the neighing of the steed.

As the sun was descending in the west, Reputation arrived weary and dejected at the field of battle. Everything denoted that Death had not been idle. The Monguls and the Persians were strewed in indiscriminate masses over the plain; and as she pursued her search for the plumed warrior, she touched scarcely one of the many thousand human carcasses who had fallen to minister to his ambition. At length she found him surrounded by heaps of slain. His white plumes and costly robes were torn and soiled with blood. The gallant steed and his rider lay a ghastly spectacle in the pale moonlight, and the figure of a Death bestrode them with his fatal spear upraised, still dripping with human gore.

"Where have you loitered so long?" cried Death. "Behold my work is done, and I am impatient to be gone."

"I am permitted," replied Reputation, "to remain with but few that you have not first visited. This gallant warrior long courted my favors, but the clamorous voices of whole nations drove me violently away. These voices are now hushed in eternal silence, and I will now fulfil my promise, and linger with him as long as I may."

"The hyenas and the birds of prey will pay little respect to thy watchfulness," cried Death, "But I must see the simple sheperdess on the grassy knoll, where Love awaits my coming. When you have become weary of making a Golgotha your dwelling-place, meet us there."

He arose and departed, and Reputation seated herself on the breast of the dead warrior.—When the morn came she was still there, sad and disconsolate, and she continued throughout the following day; but as night again approached, she became sickened at the scenes of horror and arose and fled, convinced that she could not long exist in a field of carnage. She had many thousand times visited similar scenes, and endeavored to remain, but her stay had invariably been but a few short days, and no more.—How brief is the stay of Reputation with both the living and the dead!

Death sought the sheperdess, and he found her alone. Her flock was strayed without protection, and her rural pipe lay by her side, silent and neglected.

"Where is Reputation?" demanded Death. "She promised to meet me here."

The sheperdess hung her head and replied, "I have not seen her since Love first came, though, till then, she had been my constant companion from childhood."

"And where is the huntsman whose jocund horn made the hills speak as if with a voice of life, as we passed by but a few days since?"

"He is gone, and I know not whither."

"And where is Love, with his rainbow wings? He has not flown too? He promised to remain in this peaceful spot until Death should arrive."

"He made the same promise to me over and over."

"And where is the truant boy?"

"I have endeavored to conceal him," replied the sheperdess, blushing, "ever since the huntsman deserted me."

"It is well," said Death. "Their promises are lightly made and as lightly broken: but I never deceive."

He laid his bony hand upon the pale brow of the sheperdess, and she faded and shrunk like the spring flower, when the night frost touches it, and with her last sigh she said—"When Love and Reputation have both left me, what can be more welcome than the touch of Death?"

Death now spied on the opposite side of the stream his two former companions, and immediately joined them, and found they were reproaching each other.

"How often," said Reputation, "have you, in a moment of levity, driven me with shame from those who have been my choicest care; and by your blandishments and promises, never designed to be fulfilled, destroyed, in one instant, the labor of my hands for years?"

"And how often," replied Love, laughing, "have your prudish precepts imposed on me the labor of years, when my task, otherwise, would have been but the sport of an hour?"

"And I," cried Death, "too frequently thwart the views of both. So forbear your mutual reproaches, and I will take my leave of you.—But before I go, I would recommend to you, young Love, quit not Reputation; for if she once leave you, she is so coy a damsel, no wooing on earth will win her back again: and rest assured, wherever you visit without her, I soon shall follow your footsteps. Away, both of you," he continued, "and take up your abode with the young poet Selim, and the dark-haired Bribi. Years, many years, shall elapse before I molest your repose there: and even then, when I call to summon the virtuous couple to their last repose, Reputation will have become so enamored of their society, that long will she continue to hover with affection over their grave. For my part, the Sophi of Persia awaits my coming. Neither of you ever crossed his palace gate; nor can you reproach me with having deprived you of a votary in him.—Farewell."

Love and Reputation, hand in hand, sought out the poet Selim, and Death hastened to the palace of the Persian monarch where everything denoted that his arrival was expected.—Many years after he sought out his former companions, and he found them still in the humble cottage of the happy Selim and Biribi. As they reluctantly led the aged pair to the grim visitant, he opened his arms to receive them, who smiled upon each other as he pressed them together to his bosom. The prediction of Death was verified, for Reputation for ages hovered around the peaceful grave of the poet Selim.

The Sporting Aristocracy of England.
Primus inter Principes.

The Duke of Wellington has been heard more than once to declare that "the Hunting Field was the nursery of good officers."

Now the dictum of the "Hero of a hundred Battles" is on all subjects entitled to attention; and on this is not to be lightly gainsaid.

If, then, this inference be correct, the Marquess of Hastings would make one of the best officers in the universe. The Hunting season is to him the grace and glory of the year: and in the Hunting Field he lives, and moves, and has his being. What figures are to Mr. Hume—and the "Sabbath Bill" to Sir Andrew Agnew—and the "Papists" to the Earl of Winchilsea—and the Pension List to Whittle Harvey—and the Currency to Mr. Attwood—such is the cry of "Tally ho! Hark forward!" to the Marquess of Hastings.

Those who recollect the active part taken by his father, when Earl Moira, in public life—the fascination of his manner and delivery—the facility with which he could explain his views to the Legislature, and the impression they were wont to leave behind them—are disposed to mourn over the son's secession from public matters. Whether it be right in an individual of Lord Hastings' rank and stake in the country to evince so little interest about his order, and such apathy to those great questions which are now so fiercely agitated, is a question which the friends of the Peerage will answer boldly in the negative. If a position in society be worth holding, it is worth preserving.

Those who profess to know him best aver that he abhors politics; and that his habits are simply those of a private country gentleman.—The fact is, his Lordship lives for the field.—Thither tends his thoughts and pursuits: and for this object he is prepared to make any sacrifices. He hunts his own hounds; and though considerably above the middle height, lives on what would hardly support a mouse, in order that he may not exceed hunting weight.

To this system, which he has laid down and rigidly practiced, may probably be ascribed the singularly faint, low tones to his voice. One marvels to hear a man upwards of six feet expressing himself almost in a whisper; and, in consequence, at a public dinner—*when he can be prevailed on to attend one*—he is utterly inaudible save to the few who may sit immediately around him.

His private character does honor to the stock from which he is descended. His regard for his Father's memory—his feelings for his Father's friends and retainers—the manner in which he has proved his respect for his Father's fame by discharging the many and heavy incumbrances which the munificence of that accomplished and kind-hearted Nobleman left behind him—prove that to the inheritor of his name and honors neither good sense nor good feelings are strangers.

He resides much, if not chiefly, at Donnington Park, which it is understood, has recently undergone extensive improvements under his hands. The truth is, by the late owner it was never finished. He decided on his plan; but never "counted the cost," and never completed it. The appearance of the Park is peculiar.—It is filled with Pollard Oaks—worth nothing as timber—but yet invaluable for the picturesque appearance they give to the demesne.

The influence which the tastes and predilections of such a man have on those within his own sphere may be gathered from the following anecdote.

In the hamlet of Boothorpe—in the immediate neighborhood of the Marquess's property—there resides a worthy matron, who recently discovered a litter of four fox cubs. Impressed with a sense of the value of her prize she carefully conveys them to her dwelling—tends them in the most affectionate and maternal manner—and as the youngest of the set was a "poor weakly thing" she, with the most praiseworthy anxiety for its welfare, makes it share the nutriment she was then affording to her own infant!*

The fact was considered so extraordinary that a naturalist in the neighborhood deemed it worth while to verify it by personal inspection.

She was found with three cubs lying in a sort of cradle at her feet, while the invalid was slumbering in her lap.

"What have you there, mistress?"

"*A little one that I'm rearing for the Marquess.*"

"I was not aware that the Marquess had any little ones rearing about here! His are generally supposed to be at the Park! I presume we mean the same person—the owner of Donnington?"

"Yes! yes! It was a lucky walk for me.—They'll be something handsome in my way. I knew well what I was about, when I picked 'em up and tended 'em. I nursed this one," holding up the feeblest of the party,—"turn and turn about with my own bairn."

"Is Lord Hastings aware of your intended present?"

"No! But what of that; it will do his heart good when he looks upon them. They *are* his; and he *deserves* them; for he's *the best of Christians*."

"High praise, indeed! How do you support it?"

"Why, his servants say that he's a good master; and his tenants that he's a good landlord; and he spends his money not among them there Papishes in foreign parts, but here where he should do, among those who raise it for him; and he's a quiet, harmless man, that says nothing to nobody; only when he cries 'Tally ho! hark forward!' and then you may hear him for miles. At other times he's so peaceable that he wouldn't harm a child."

"In short, mistress, he minds the Golden rules?"

"Silver or gold, I don't know them justly;—but you may, mayhap; and if you do know *my Lord's*, you'll say they are real rare good ones."

"Hearken, dame, don't they run thus?—*Fear God; honor the king; love your neighbor*; and PRESERVE YOUR FOXES."

"Exactly; that's what's written in the very first leaf of the Marquess's bible, as sure as I'm a woman and these are fox-cubs!"

*Fact. The name of this maternal woman is SAREE.

An Affecting Incident,
Is thus related in the Newburyport Herald—

A discourse was delivered on Wednesay evening, in the Plesent st. Church, before the Society for the Relief of Aged Females, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Boston. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of this town. The annual report of the society was read, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

The discourse of Mr. Stevens was a production, glowing with warm and elevated feeling, chaste, and energetic in language, and fully sustained the reputation which had preceded him here.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Stevens said he would relate a part of the history of a family in Philadelphta with which he was intimately acquainted. It consisted of the parents and four children. The husband was in an employment which enabled him to maintain his family comfortably and lay by something as a provision for his old age. In the midst of usefullness he was seized with a consumption, and during a protracted illness, the little estate which he had acquired was chiefly expended. After his death the mother tasked herself to support her little family. Night after night was she engaged in laboring with her needle for their support, the children sitting by her side endeavoring to comfort and encourage her. Her arduous exertion shortly brought on the same disease which had taken away her husband. The support of the family was thus entirely cut off. At this crisis, the oldest boy, then not over 7 years of age, went from door to door, begging for some employment, to keep the family from starvation. Those upon whom he thus called, were too busy to listen to the story of a child. Finally, by dint of preseverance he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Globe Cotton Mill, in Philadelphia, receiving for services 75 cents per week. He succeeded in getting a younger brother into the same establishment, who was paid 50 cents per week.—Their united wages—$1 25 per week—served to sustain the sick mother and the family. Things went on in this way for some time—the mother was hastening to the end of her earthly career. None interested themselves in the fate of these obscure individuals. Their neighbors were a vicious degraded people, as poor as themselves.

For a long period roasted potatoes were their only food—and the small pieces of wood which they could collect in the streets, their only fuel.

Finally, a female, who had been a bridesmaid to the mother, heard of her distress and sought her out. Her assistance and personal services were freely given—but alas! it was now too late: she could but smoothe the pillow of death. The mother was laid in her grave by the side of her husband, and the children were left orphans. The kind lady remained by, disposed of what little furniture was left, and obtained situations for the remnant of this afflicted family. Their prospects being to assume a brighter hue. At their meeting at the end of every year, they could say that the past year had been more prosperous than any before it. Finally an opening was made for the older boy into the Christian ministry, and that boy said Mr. Stevens is *the individual who now addresses you.*

We have rarely witnessed a more powerful effect than the announcement of this fact produced. It was as though an electric shock had been sent through the whole audience.—So entirely unprepared were the assembly for such a termination; so completely had their sympathies been given to the sufferers, whom they had supposed were at that time many miles distant, that the declaration that one, who had passed through the scene in which their feelings had been so strongly enlisted, stood before them, was unexpected and startling in the highest degree.

The Devil Turned Pleader.
Translated from an old German Paper.

It happened in the Mark, that a certain soldier having a sum of money by him, intrusted it to the care of his host. When leaving his home he requested to have it returned but the Landlord then denied having received any such money. The soldier justly insensed, used many bold oaths, and set the house in a storm, while the other contented himself with sending for the police, and threatened to have him well chastised for disturbing the peace and credit of his house. Here was a fine opportunity, and the devil visited the soldier in his prison, and said to him: "Tomorrow they will take you before the judge, and they will undoubtedly have your head for defamation of the host, and assaulting as you did, breaking the peace, and hunting the credit of his house. In this dilemma, if you will consent to be mine, body and soul, I will rescue you from danger." But the soldier would not consent. "Then," said the devil, "do this: when you shall be brought up for trial, and they begin to press you hard, and call on you to defend yourself, give out that you are no speaker, say not a word, and they will grant you a pleader to state your case.—Then look round and you will see me standing in a blue bonet and white feather, and I will manage the affair." Now all this occurred, and when the Landlord stoutly denied the soldier's accusation before all the court, his counsel in the blue bonnet stepped forth: "My good host," he cried, "how can you stick to that lie? the money is now lying under the bolster of your bed. Let the judge and sheriffs order a search to be made, and they will even find it to be so." Then the Landlord swore an oath and exclaimed: "if I ever meddled with the money may the devil carry me in a whirlwind away!" But as soon as the money was found and brought into court, the counsel with the bonnet and white feather, said: "I knew well enough I should have one of them; either the host or the guest with which words he twisted the Landlord's neck out, and disappeard with him through the air.

PAT PLAYING THE YANKEE.

Not many months since a general muster of militia and regulars was called by the Governor in Lower Canada, near the town of Halifax.—His Excellency called together the officers who commanded the "regulars," told them to prepare for a fine day's sport; that he had ordered a troop of militia, (50 men,) composed of Irishmen, to play the "*Yankee*," at a sham fight in the afternoon; and that "His Majesty's regulars" would have fine sport transferring "the Irish Yankees," (in character of prisoners of war,) from the field of battle into a neighboring log-house, which was converted for the time being into a guard-house.

The Pats, commanded by a truly original character by the name of John Morris, issued forth at the appointed time and formed themselves into line two deep on an elevated spot near the town, their valiant leader at the same time, exhorted them to stand firm and mind his orders, and play the game as real Yankees should, and even to give the "Lobsters" a taste of cold steel rather than submit to become prisoners.

The "regulars" consisting of 200 men formed some 300 feet from the sham Yankees, and commenced a regular peppering of musketry, which was returned with promptitude by the Pats At this stage of the action, the "regulars" were observed to extend their line in order to surround the enemy; but our hero Morris ordered to "*Charge bayonets*," without any particular injunction not to hurt the foe. His Majesty's regulars thought the most prudent course was to give them "leg bail" for their valor, by performing a retrogade movement at a brisk trot. Morris was not to be cheated in this manner: he pursued the retreating redcoats, and could not resist the temptation of repeatedly vociferating "Hurra for Jackson," until he succeeded in taking 50 prisoners, among whom was His Excellency, who ransomed himself and his fellow prisoners, by paying for a dinner of which 200 Pats partook in honor of the victory. It is but fair to say they conducted their prisoners into town playing alternately "Yankee Doodle," and the soul-stirring air of "Garry Owen."

Suicides in Canton.

It is estimated that eight or nine-tenths of the untimely deaths, which occur in Canton, are by suicide; and of these, six or seven tenths are supposed to be females. The most trival disputes, and the least dissatisfaction or uneasiness, will suffice to impel them to this dreadful act. Persons sometimes destroy themselves, in order to throw suspicion of their murder upon others, and thus accomplish at once their enemy's destruction and their own. Young women, weary of life and repining at their destiny, because they are females instead of men, form themselves into sisterhoods, and repair in numbers to the river—into which they plunge, and die. The awful prevalence of this crime is a proof and a consequence of the general demoralization, which pervades the whole empire of China. In other countries, when public and private corruption has reached a certain height, it is generally followed by great convulsions, and ultimate reform; but the Chinese are probably neither better nor worse than they were a thousand years ago.—American Mag.

The Martyr's Path.

It is recorded, as an old superstition, that the grass along the way, by which a Martyr had gone to execution, always afterwards remained paler than other grass; and it was the same with whatever tree or shrub chanced to grow there—the foilage would never wear a gladsome green. Were there any truth in this, there is more than one foot track in New England, where the grass ought to look pale, in spite of the rain and dew of ages. Boston, if grass grew in its streets, would show such a pathway, leading from the ancient prison place to the gibbet of the quakers—a pale wavy line would be drawn across some of the green fields of Connecticut—and for Salem, there would be a blighted track, up Gallows Hill, as broad as the highway. But there are many, whose whole walk through life is a path of martyrdom; who are the martyrs of uncharitableness, which does not indeed kill the body, but grieves the heart; and yet the grass is none the paler, where their feet have been.—*Ib.*

From the Eastern Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The Adjournment. I beg leave to say a few words on this subject. I hear members of both parties complain, that there is not time to accomplish the great mass of important business now before Congress. Why is there not time, between this and next December? And what right have they to come here to undertaks the business of the nation, and then adjourn and neglect it? Are they not paid for their services? If the pay is not sufficient, they should not undertake the duty. Months and months are spent every year, in bringing forward old subjects that have been renewed year after year for a dozen or twenty years; and all for the want of two or three day's attention at the close of a session. The party in power necessarily and naturally must take the responsibility of the neglect; if their adversaries throw obstacles in the way, they must surmount them; if delays is created, they must not neglect their duty; if their fees talk against time, they must be wearied out by patience and preseverance. The minority in the House cannot control the adjournment; and if there were a minority of the administration party in the Senate, the majority could adjourn without the consent of the House; and the President, being presumed to have a right in this case according to one construction of the Constitution, to fix a day of adjournment in case of disagreement, it follows what the administration party have the control of time, though the opposition may talk against it. I know of many public as well as private grievances that must result from the postponement of business now before Congress If the people intend to have the claims of their fellow citizens attended to, as well as the great interests of the States and the Nation let the people instruct the Representatives, and the Legislatures, their Senators, not to adjourn till all their duties are performed. And let disobedience be punished with not simply a reprimand, but reprobation.

House. Mr. Hiram P. Hunt, the member from Troy, N. York, has had a committee appointed and organized, of which he is chairman to inquire into the Land speculations of members of Congress, their connexion with, and favors from, the Pet Banks. I doubt whether Congress is the tribunal to institute such an inquiry, or whether any good will result from it. Mr. Hunt I suppose is aware that most of the Pets are of the whig church; and that if he church-mauls all offenders, he will be likely to find most of the transgressors among his own political friends. If he is actuated by a proper public spirit, he will cry aloud and spare not. I applaud his patriotism, but I cannot congratulate him on the joy of his labors. Mr. Adams spoke against instituting the committee; as members of Congress had as good a right to loans from Banks, as their constituents, and as much right to speculate in lands; and he did not think it proper to institute an inquiry into the conduct of members on that floor. He saw no good that could come of the inquiry proposed to be made. Others were in favor of the appointment of a committee because, if members were obnoxious to charges of improper conduct, there was no reason for screening them from exposure. A private gentleman from Indiana, the chief clerk in the General Post Office, and another gentleman, were summoned to-day before the committee, by the Sergeant at Arms. It is understood that any citizen acquainted with pet-bank favors, or land frauds, is invited to tell his 'experience' on the two branches of this *interesting* inquiry. They ought to provide Mr. H. with a Corresponding Secretary; for he will have more communications than he will be able to answer. I hope the committee will not be allowed to sit in the recess; for I disapprove altogether of this mode of eking out the per diem of a member of Congress. Mr. Hunt is a young and talented member; but if he had spent one term here, he would not have coveted the post of chairman, or member, of this committee. I wish he might escape as safely, as those he expects to catch. The new Harbor Bill has occupied the day.

Senate. Mr. Wright moved to take up the bill to anticipate the payment of the French and Neapolitan Indemnities: but the Senate preferred a long debate about the Mead claim under the Spanish treaty, which has been before Congress more than eighteen years, I believe. Mead in the mean time died of despair and want in Washington. This is one of those cases of neglect which is to be referred to another session.

REIS EFFENDI.

CONGRESS.

Friday, June 17. In Senate. Mr. Webster from the Committee to whom had been referred the bill providing for payment to certain States of interest on their advances during the last war, reported the same with amendments.

The bill to regulate the deposite of the public money came up on its final passage, when a discussion arose, which occupied the Senate nearly the whole day; Messrs. Wright, Walker and Benton opposing the bill, and Messrs. Webster, Buchanan, Rives, Tallmadge, Clay and Niles speaking in its favor.

The question was taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed, yeas 39, nays 6.

In the House of Representatives. The House occupied all day in discussing various amendments to the fortification Bill which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Among the amendments *adopted*, we notice an appropriation for the purchase of twenty acres of additional land for the Augusta (Me.) Arsenal.

Saturday, June 18. In Senate. Mr. Clay from the Committee on Foreign relations reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has, in successful operation, a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

The consideration of this resolution was postponed till Thursday next. The rest of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bil's.

In House of Representatives. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the peace establishment of the navy; and a bill making appropriations for repairing and equipping vessels in ordinary, & providing for the building of two brigs and three steam vessels; which were read twice and committed.

Mr. McKay moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present laws is,and will be, more than is required for the fair and legitimate wants of the Government, and that provision ought to be made for its reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties consistently with the principles of the several acts imposing duties upon imports with a view to reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report upon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from the public lands without retarding the settlement of the new States or impairing the interests of the General Government, and, generally his views as to the best mode of reducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants of the Government.

The yeas and nays on the motion to suspend were ordered, and the question being then taken was decided in the negative—yeas 121, nays 76; not two thirds.

The bill to grant pensions to officers and soldiers engaged in Indian wars prior to 1795 was finally passed—Yeas 109, Nays 75.

Mr. Jarvis moved a reconsideration of the vote. He said the bill had been forced through the House in a most extraordinary manner, and then went on to show the heavy drains it would cause upon the public Treasury, and examined its provisions at some length. He concluded by moving that the question of reconsideration be postponed until Monday next, so that every gentleman might come prepared to vote understandingly.

Mr Jarvis' motion was negatived.

Monday, June 20. In Senate. On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States.

[The bill proposes to increase the rank and file of the army to 10,524; and also proposes a considerable increase to the general staff, an addition of three pay-masters, and a small increase of the medical staff.

Mr. Benton explained and advocated the bill.

Mr Clay said he had supposed that as no augmentation of the army could be of any service for the present Indian wars, which must terminate long before the recruiting could be completed, and as they had passed a law already to raise ten thousand volunteers, and an additional regiment of dragoons, that this bill would not be pressed. Considering the militia as the proper constitutional force for repelling all insurrections and invasions, and considering that the additional regiment of dragoons was a sufficient increase of the military peace establishment, he would, to try the sense of the Senate, move to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Linn spoke against the motion at some length. He showed the urgent necessity there was for increasing the military force for the protection of our Indian frontierss, and quoted the opinions of the Secretary of War, and of General Jessup, in support of his argument.

Mr. Benton also opposed the motion. The increase of the army was not asked for, he said, in consequence of the present Indian wars going on in the south. It was a permanent increase of the frontier States, on whose borders the Government had placed, without their consent, such vast numbers of well armed and well supplied Indians.—The increase now asked for would not make the army as full as it was in 1815, when there was far less occasion for a military force than now. Mr. B. asked for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered.

A discussion here followed, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Porter, Wright, Benton, and Preston took part, relative to the additional expense that would be incurred by the proposed increase of the rank and file of the army.

The question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 6, nays 26.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Friday, June 24. Senate. Mr. Clay rose and stated that some days since the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, exclusively for the purpose of enquiring into the propriety of publishing the same. Such was the object of the reference, to ascertain if the correspondence could be published without prejudice to the interests of the United States.—The Committe had submitted the correspondence to the Senators from Massachusett and Maine, who were most deeply interested in the matter, and they had come to the conclusion that the correspondence ought to be made public. The Committee had also looked into the correspondence, and although it exhibited no termination of the negociation, but had shown that all the expedients resorted to for the purpose of transacting it had failed, and that there was no ground to hope for such a result as was wished, at an early period, it was thought better that the correspondence should be laid before the public. It was likely that more misconceptions and misrepresentations, and more mischief would be the result of a suppression of the correspondence, and therefore the Committee had instructed him to report back the correspondence, and to order the printing of it. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Shepley 3000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, July 5, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

☞ NOTICE. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the rhino.

Delegates to the County Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the Town of Paris qualified to vote in the election of State and County Officers, are requested to meet at the Court House in said Paris, on SATURDAY *the ninth day of July instant*, at *five o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent them in the County and District Conventions to be holden at said Paris on Wednesday the 13th day of July current. A full and punctual attendance is requested. Per Order.

Paris, July 1, 1836.

Congress we presume adjourned yesterday, agreeably to their resolution to that effect. Thus has closed a long and tedious Session, spent without much profit to any one except the members themselves. But few Acts have been passed, and some of the most important of these of doubtful utility, others we believe of decidedly an injurious character. The interminable debates on measures proposed have in many cases been closed only by the call for the previous question. It is really amusing to hear the federalists complaining of gag laws and of restraining the freedom of debate, because the majority have sustained the call for the previous question, after not merely weeks but months have been consumed on a particular subject, but about matters and things in general. Do they think that the people will sympathise with them in their complaints on this subject We believe not. The object of the opposition was so manifestly to delay that the people feel rather inclined to complain that so much time was wasted in making electioneering speeches, to the neglect of the business of Congress and the interests of the Country.

We have received the first number of a new periodical entitled "Littell's Saturday Magazine;" being a collection of light reading from British periodicals It is published weekly at Philadelphia—price two dollars per annum. The number before us contains 24 pages of very pleasant reading for this warm weather. The reputation of the publisher gives an assurance that the work will be all it professes and deserve the encouragement it seeks.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum is about to be united with the Saturday News and Literary Gazette, a new publication commenced under very favorable auspices, and which from the well established reputation of its conductors promises to be a valuable paper. If it equals, and it promises to surpass, the excellence of the Vade Mecum, it will richly deserve the attention and patronage of those who wish for a valuable Literary and News Paper. We part from an old friend with regret alloyed somewhat by the antipated pleasure to be derived from the new.

The May number of the American Magazine has just been received. The tardiness of its arrival is the only fault which we have to find with this publication, of whose merits we have had occasion to speak, in very favorable terms.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The following article from the Globe exposes—in a clear light—the imposition which the Whigs are attempting to practice on the country relative to the public money. The Globe asks:

"*Who profits by the Money in the Deposite Banks?*—Heretofore it has been a constant topic of calmor against the administration, that the public money was locked up useless in the deposite banks, and to this source the late pressure upon the money market was attributed by all the whig organs throughout the country.—The public money is hoarded in the deposite banks, which produces the present scarcity, says the veracious Noah, in the Evening Star. But now when the facts are exhibited, and it has been shown by official returns, that the deposite banks, since selected have loaned to the commercial community several millions more than the whole amount of their deposites of public money, the opposition have suddenly changed their tune. In commenting upon a recent statement in the Globe, showing the condition of the deposite banks, the nullifying organ of Saturday insinuates that the excess of their loans on personal security and domestic bills being nearly fifty millions since these banks received the deposites, has been produced by views of corrupt electioneering on the part of the present administration of the Government.

But we beg our readers to consider the following statement. We make it advisedly:—More than three quarters of the stock of the deposite banks at this hour belongs to individuals who do not support, and have not supported, the administration of General Jackson. We distinctly challenge any respectable individual to gainsay this statement—*that not more than one fourth part of the stockholders in amount of the present deposite banks are friends to the administration.* If the pecuniary influence of these banks, then, has been exercised with corrupt intentions, as the political friends of a majority of their stockholders allege, upon which side of the question has this influence, in all probability, been thrown?

It may be asked how it has happened that banks whose stockholders, in so great a proportion as we have stated, stand in the ranks of the opposition, should have been selected as depositories of the public money?—We reply, there was no alterative under the existing state of things, the banks in the commercial cities, being almost entirely in their hands. The country had become convinced by dire experience that a change from the domineering and corrupting influence of the United States Bank, which was co-extensived with the nation itself, was required for the protection of the rights and liberties of the people. The State banks could invest no individual with the power which was wielded, without responsibility, by Nicholas Biddle. They were not selected on account of any support of a political character, either given or expected to be given by them to the administration, but were resorted to from the necessity of the case for the purpose of rescuing the destinies of the country from the greatest of evils—of becoming the victim of the gigantic schemes of a great moneyed corporation. To any person familiar with the character of the individuals who control the deposite banks, the idea so frequently promulgated through the Whig organs, that the deposite banks exercise any political influence in favor of the administration, is therefore totally ridiculous. The personal feelings of the individuals who control these institutions, are almost wholly on the other side of the question.

Hence, if these banks are guilty of an improper use of the public money, by granting unwarrantable favors to their friends—by speculations, or by corruption, as the opposition aver—it is the opposition who are the actors and enjoy the advantage. It is the enemies of the administration who *do the wrong, then first begin to brawl.*

Had the administration or the Treasury Department committed or countenanced any improper uses of the public money deposited in these banks, through an agent or any other way their officers would have long since proclaimed them to the world *trumpet-tongued.*

Moreover, if Messrs Calhoun, Webster & Co. really supposed that there now is a large surplus in the Treasury which will not be required within a reasonable period for public purposes, and which is either hoarded or corruptly used by the administration or its friends, why postpone the operation of their scheme of distribution for nearly a year? Why not begin the distribution of this surplus next August, September, or October, instead of delaying its commencement until April, 1837? Have these considerate gentlemen any apprehensions about the immediate destruction of that alleged corrupt influence, that they do not propose to cast it off at once? The supposition is folly.

The truth is, (and every person who does not wilfully shut his eyes upon the course which has been taken by Messrs Webster, Calhoun & Co. must perceive it,) that this postponement is either intended for the pecuniary advantage of their political friends is whose custody the surplus revenue has been placed, and who are now using it to some profit, and which may be greatly increased by this delay—or these gentlemen in fact believe that all the money now in the Treasury will be wanted before next April to meet constitutional expenditures; and this pretence of a future, distant distribution has been got up for the simple purpose of pulling the community, and to increase the influence of themselves and their partizans during the pendency of the Presidential election. Let them decide upon which horn of this dilemma they may choose to hang. One or the other clearly transfixes them."

SURPLUS REVENUE. It will be seen by reference to our journal of Congressional proceedings, that the bill for dividing the surplus revenue in the Treasury, after the first day of January, has passed the Senate by a very large majority. What may be its fate in the House, or with the Executive, is a matter of great doubt. Were it not that the subject of dividing the surplus is incorporated in the same bill which regulates the deposites of the public money, there can be no doubt that the President would at once veto the bill—as it is, he may, very probably, still feel it his duty to do so.

The *principle* of raising money by the general government to divide among the States is radically wrong, and ought to find no sort of countenance in this country. If the present rate of duties brings more money into the Treasury than is needed by the government, why not reduce the tariff to the wants of the government?—and if, by accident, there happens to be a temporary surplus, why not preserve it against the time of need? What would be thought of the forecast and economy of that individual who, having in his hands more money than he had immediate use for, *should give it away?*—The case is the same with government. Although there may now seem to be a surplus in the Treasury, yet the time will soon come when every dollar of it will be needed—and if a division be now made, it is more than probable that the government will be compelled to resort to a loan to make up the deficiency. Mr. Wright in his speech on this subject, has clearly shown, that at the time when the proposed division is to take place, there will be no surplus in the Treasury—that every dollar of the public money will be required to meet the necessary appropriations for the public service.

The Constitution never having conferred on Congress the power to raise money for such an object, the act of dividing an *accidental* surplus cannot be less unconstitutional, than if it were raised for the express purpose. Indeed if this bill shall pass, and the division takes place, the high duties will be kept on all articles of consumption, for the very purpose of raising more money to divide, until at last the States are made to rely on the general government for the means of sustaining their local institutions.—But, say the friends of the measure, the money was drawn from the pockets of the people, and it ought to be returned to them. True it was drawn from the pockets of the people; but if this bill passes, not a cent of it will be returned there—it will go to the States, and in nine cases out of ten, will be used in aid of some splendid monopoly from which the people at large so far from deriving a benefit, will only be oppressed by it. Relieve the people from taxes, and let the government husband its resources, until the money be wanted, and the people will feel the benefit of the measure at once.

We protest against the *principle* of taxing the people in order to raise a surplus to divide among the States. The people of this State never have and never will call for such a measure. They contribute cheerfully to the support of the State and national governments—but are unwilling to be taxed to produce a surplus, that a portion of it may be returned to the State government, after having passed through the hands of a horde of government officers.—Let the U. S. government keep what it has got and husband it for the benefit of the country—and let it at the same time relieve the people from taxes so far that no more surplus shall accrue, and that whatever may now be on hand, may be expended for legitimate purposes.—N. H. Patriot.

We invite attention to the subjoined remarks from the Eastern Argus upon the Judicial Tenure.—We think them unexceptionable, and so far as the principle involved is concerned, repugnant alike to rotation, and every thing that can be called republican or democratic, it is matter of surprise that nothing has been done and so little said by the People, about expunging the obnoxious provision from the Constitution. Our Judges have *life office*, unless by a peculiar process of Rotation, they resign to be Governor of the State, Senator or Representative to Congress, or some other office that *pays better* than a Judgeship. How would it affect the People of Maine to have a Governor Constitutionally imposed upon them for life—or what is equal to it, until a person was disqualified by old age for any active duties? Or what if their Constitution provided them with a *perpetual* Senate and House of Representatives to make Statute laws and take care of the interests of the people, without any responsibility whatever to the People? A single age would make shipwreck of Liberty, if it did not sooner drive the people back to the first laws of nature. The principle involved in the present Judicial tenure, is at war with every attribute of a Republican Government; it belongs to *Monarchy*, and should not be found in our boasted republican Constitution. We do not think well enough of human nature, even in its best estate, to believe it desirable to keep any man in any kind of office, for thirty or forty years in succession, or until he is 70 years old, and it is always *dangerous* to have any public functionary *above the reach of the people.* It is not our intention to say one word calculated to bring our Courts of Justice into contempt, or to reflect upon the dignity of the bench; yet some Judge law is as absurd and injurious as the appalling operations of mob law, and some Judges about as obnoxious as Judge Lynch. Yet we base our opposition to the present Judicial tenure upon the rock of principle—it is fundamentally wrong, and should not be overlooked in the onward progress of reform and the correction of long established evils.—East. Republican.

JUDICIAL TENURE.

We notice some remarks on this subject in several democratic papers in the eastern part of our State, and, as we have been able to understand them, they express sentiments in unison with our own. Some six or eight months since, we quoted the opinions of Mr. Jefferson on the judicial tenure under the constitution of the United States, and endeavored to show, that instead of promoting the purity of the bench and the general correctness of decision, its tendency was, in our judgment manifestly the reverse. We have heard much of the 'independence' of Judges, and when they were effectually put beyond the reach of all human power, and relieved from all responsibility, every thing for the promotion of a pure and impartial administration of justice was thought to be accomplished. But in making all other considerations give way to this 'independence,' do we not sacrifice more than we gain? Should that tribunal, invested with the greatest powers, under that system of government, and which moulds all our laws, and passes, in the last resort, upon the right of citizens and the State, be the only power not subjected to the will of the people.

This 'independence,' said to be conferred by an indefeasible tenure, always appears to us more likely to produce evil than good—to foster the growth of mischievous propensities, which spring up into a rank luxuriance, when all the restraints which responsibility imposes, are taken off. Self-will—pride—indolence—impatience of opposition, and personal partialities, are more likely to be found in the incumbent of an independent office, than in one who feels himself on trial before a tribunal which can at any moment snap the thread of his official life. The duties of a Judge, when he confines himself within a proper sphere, need not expose him to any improper biases. It is mostly an abstract and an intellectual effort. The interpretation and illustration of the law, and the application of it to facts ascertained by a jury or agreed on by the parties in the case before him, constitute his proper province. It is true that in *charges* (as they are technically, and often very *significantly* termed,) the Judge not unfrequently crosses the limits of his jurisdiction, and

passes on the merits of the controversy, under the pretence of applying the law to the case.—But even here a life-estate Judge would more readily suffer his partialists to be enlisted, and assume the attributes of a jury—than one who feels himself responsible and knows that the slightest aberration from rectitude will cost him his place. That man must be a superficial observer of the workings of the human heart, who would make men more honest by relieving them from restraint, or promote the pure and impartial administration of authority, by putting that authority entirely beyond the reach of all effective responsibility.

Neither impeachment nor address is always an effectual process to reach the source of the evil, which for a time, may destroy the usefulness of a court, and impair the public confidence in its integrity or ability. A Judge may be incompetent, or supercilious or indolent, or in many other respects, unfit for the station he occupies, and still keep himself without the circle of impeachable offences, nor fall into errors of opinion or practice that can unite the requisite majority to remove by address. There is something so repulsive and harsh in removing a Judge for other causes than official misconduct or gross imbecility, that the evil must become almost intolerable before the public mind can sanction a recourse to that method of relief.—Let a Judge look forward to the time when an absolute period will be put to his official career, or a re-appointment take place as his conduct may have merited, and you do more to make the bench industrious, impartial, and able, than was ever yet accomplished by surrounding it with immunities, perpetuating its tenure, or exempting it from responsibility to the sovereignty of the people.

From the Age.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 15, 1836.

The Senate concurred with the House in their action upon the resolution fixing the time of the adjournment of Congress.

The motion yesterday submitted by Judge White to reconsider the vote severing the bill in relation to the deposits and the distribution of the revenue, was discussed and finally carried—22 yeas, 21 nays. Messrs. Black and White having reconsidered their opinions of yesterday.

A message was received from the President on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, with documents accompanying, referring to the discretion of the Senate the question whether those documents should be made public.—Their contents have not yet transpired.

Mr. Wright renewed his motion to commit the deposit and distribution bill for the purpose of dividing it into two bills, but before the question was taken, the whole subject was on motion of Mr. Webster, laid on the table.

In the House a considerable part of the day was consumed on a motion of Mr. Adams to amend the journal of the preceding day, which motion was negatived, yeas 51, nays 110.—The bills to admit Michigan and Arkansas were finally passed, and the bill to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio was ordered to a third reading, and the fortification bill was then taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

I notice that an attempt is making to attach an unmerited odium to the vote of Mr. Van Buren on the bill relating to the distribution of incendiary publications. The attempt goes upon the Ground that the bill in question is that reported by Mr. Calhoun, whereas it is altogether a different affair. Its whole scope is to prohibit deputy Postmasters, under pain of removal, from distributing publications, the distribution of which is contrary to the laws of the State in which they reside. It gives no censorship of the press, and interferes in no way with the transmission of the mails, does nothing in fine but to impose upon deputy Postmasters by a declaratory act, just what is now imposed upon them by the State laws which they in common with other citizens are bound to obey. The bill may be a work of supererogation, but that is certainly the only objection against it that can be maintained. The course of Mr. Webster on the subject was barefaced in the extreme.—He suffered the bill to pass through all its stages, and in the last stage in which discussion is customary, offered no objections to it. It was not until Mr. Van Buren had given a casting vote upon it, that it assumed the slightest importance in his view. But the opportunity offered by that vote to assail a rival, and thus favor his own designs, brought him to his feet with an indignant philippic against the bill.—The five striped party in the Senate was mustered, and they, with the aid of those who had previously voted against it as unnecessary, defeated the bill in its final passage.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Mr. McKay moved on the 24th inst. (in the U. S. House of Representatives) a suspension of the rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the power of taking money from the people, by laying and collecting duties imposts, and excrcises, is one of the most sacred of the trusts vested in the General Government; that it is conferred solely to enable it to command the necessary means to execute the objects for which it was instituted; and that to exact money from the people when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary, would be, on the part of the Government, a manifest breach of trust, and to the people unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present laws is and will be, more than is required for the fair and legitimate wants of the Government, and that provision ought to be made for its reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties consistently with the principles of the several acts imposing duties upon imports, with a view to reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report upon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from the public lands, without retarding the settlements of the new States or impairing the interests of the General Government, and, generally, his views as to the best mode of reducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants of the Government.

JOHN HOLMES. Among the many strange and curious incidents of the times, may be classed the recent attempt of this broken down, turncoat politician, to influence the independent democrats of the New Hampshire Legislature. It appears that Holmes, who was a member of the last Maine Legislature, had, by sundry counterfeit statements, induced that body (a large majority of which was politically opposed to him,) to refuse to grant an act of incorporation for a Rail Road on the sea board, from Portsmouth to Portland. One of his principal arguments, and one which had great weight with the Maine Legislature, was, that he had the most positive assurances from gentlemen residing in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, that neither of those two States would grant an act of incorporation to make the route continuous to Boston. The action of the Massachusetts Legislature upon this subject, in the face of Holmes' assertion and upon the very heels of the refusal on the part of the Legislature of Maine, flung the lie direct into his teeth, and completely undeceived those who had been misled by his misrepresentations, and had consequently lent their influence to defeat a measure so well calculated to promote the public good. In this dilemma, wishing to make his assertions bear the resemblance of truth, at least so far as regarded New Hampshire, the fellow, with an impudence unparalelled, during the present session of the Legislature made his appearance at Concord and busied himself with the members to procure the defeat of the bill. He even had the effrontery to take a seat in the House, *uninvited*, during the debate upon the Bill, and twist his aboriginal countenance into something like a sneer, to show his sense of decorum and his appreciation of the remarks elicited. But he soon found that, whatever influence he might have obtained in his own State, he was here completely out of his element. The Democrats of New Hampshire, scorning the man for the infamy of his political career, rebuked his arrogance by voting almost unanimously in favor of the very measure which he so veraciously asserted would never pass, and to defeat which he had made his appearance at our capital. Friend John will not again be in a hurry to venture his veracity upon his supposed influence with a Democratic Legislature of the Granite State.

[*Ports. Gazette.*]

Gen. Harrison is a practical farmer, and has for many years written valuable essays in the Ohio agricultural papers. The Harrison candidate for governor of New York is one of the most eminent agricultural writers in the United States. These men elevate the character of the farmer. [Ken. Journal.

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have long been practical, eminent farmers, just before a Presidential election, but how much farming they have done after election is not quite so clear. But neither of them know any thing about husbandry, if we are to believe the united testimony of nine tenths of the farmers of the country, who have averred, and will again aver, that they are utterly unfit to superintend the management of Uncle Sam's farm. We suspect that Gen. Harrison and Frank Granger are farmers of the same school, and should not be greatly amazed if the people should decide that they are *quacks*. The editor of the Journal will carry on an extensive farming business until after the next election of Senators in Kennebec.—East. Republican.

The Bangor Advertiser says—'A case of the Small Pox occurred at Old Town last week. The individual is from the western part of the State. Every person who has not been vaccinated should attend to it at once.'—Argus.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Baptist Society in Paris that their Meeting stands adjourned to Saturday the ninth day of July next at two o'clock P. M.
Paris, June 27, 1836.] JOHN PORTER.

MARRIED.

In this town by J. G. Cole, Esq. Mr. HIRAM HUBBARD to Miss ELIZABETH B MARBLE, both of this town.

DIED.

In this town, 29th ult. Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. Timothy Ford of Portland, aged 8 months.

In Rumford, 25th ult. Mr. David Abbott, aged about 60

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., July 1, 1836.

EDWARD ANDREWS, Willis Chase, Joseph W. Chase, Clerk of the Courts, Elias Cushman.—Simeon Frost, Andrew Fuller. William Lethbridge.—Joseph G. Pond, Perez. T. Record, Nathaniel T. Saunders, Marshall Stearns, Elijah Winslow, Henry Young.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Post Master.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his "OLD STAND" in Norway-Village.—He feels grateful for past patronage and solicits a continuance

All business in his line attended to with promptness, and work done in a workmanlike and fashionable style. Cutting done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EIGHT or TEN GIRLS as Apprentices.

Norway-Village, May 30, 1836. 42

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Ichabod Bonney, jr. administrator de bonis non of the estate of Daniel Merrill, late of Buckfield in said county deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred & eighteen dollars & praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph. G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

HAND WHITE, Administrator of the estate of James White late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

HIRAM HUBBARD, Executor of the last will and testament of Russell Hubbard, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ANNARILLE S. STONE, Executrix of the last will and testament of John S. Stone, late of Jay, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

DAVID KNAPP, Administrator of the estate of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

DANIEL MERRILL,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ICHABOD BONNEY, Jr.

Turner, June 28, 1836. * 47

WILSON'S
Spiral Vent Water Wheel,

FOR propelling Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and all kinds of machinery to which Water Power is applicable.

The following are some of the advantages of this wheel over other wheels, viz —

1st. Because the original expense, taking into the account the expense of keeping them in repair is comparatively small.

2d. Because a greater power is obtained with the same water, than can be with any other wheel,—something like two to one.

3d. Because the speed is such, in most cases, that gearing for the purpose of getting up speed is unnecessary,

4th. Because they work freely in back water, and are an invaluable improvement on flat steams, and low heads beyond any thing heretofore known.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of constructing, using and vending to other, these wheels for the County of Oxford, now offers to the public this valuable improvement, with full confidence that he can give perfect satisfaction to any reasonable man. All infringements promptly resisted.

THOMAS CHASE.

Norway-Village, June, 1836.

Applications promptly attended to.

The Spiral Vent Water Wheel has been in use about 5 years, and is now extensively used in many parts of the United States. In Penobscot County, Me. these wheels stand unrivalled. That Mill owners in this County may know something of their value, I subjoin only the following certificates, from the great number in my possession, from highly respectable gentlemen, for whom I have put these wheels in operation whithin a few months last past.

Norway, June 20th, 1836.

The subscribers hereby certify that they have had in operation, in their Saw-Mill in this town for nearly one year, Wilson's Spiral Vent Water Wheel, that they have found it to succeed beyond their anticipation—with one third the water used for their water-wheel, which was of the kind in common use, their Mill will perform one third more business with Wilson's improved Wheel.

LEVI WHITMAN,
NATHL BENNETT,
EBR HOBBS.

The undersigned being acquainted and having in use and operation several of "Wilson's Spiral Vent Water-Wheels" for propelling Saw Mill Saws, Circular Saws, Engine lathes, Grist Mill Machinery, and Foundery Bellows, cheerfully certify to their use and utility, and their superiority over all other wheels with which we are acquainted On streams subject to back water, and where the head and fall is small, they claim a decided advantage. We believe that not more than one half the water is required in the use of this wheel to perform the same labor, that is required by the common wheel.

W. B. NORTON,
JAIRUS S. KETTH,
LUTHER CAMMON,
CALEB WOODWARD.

Oxford, June, 1836. tf 47

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account are request to settle and pay the same immediately.—Those who prefer settling with him they had better call soon, as his demands may be left with an Attorney for collection.

TIMOTHY FORD.

Portland, April 5, 1836. tf 34

NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY,
MEDICINES, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON, AT THE

Oxford Book Store.

QUARTO, Octavo, and Pocket Bibles, in elegant Binding. Hymn Books. Miscellaneous, School, and toy books, in great variety, too numerous to particularize.

PAPER.—Letter, Writing, Fancy, wrapping &c. &c. a prime assortment, by the ream or quire.

BLANK BOOKS,—a good variety.

MEDICINES.— A general assortment Physicians can be supplied on favorable terms. All orders for any of the above faithfully attended to.

Also, Paper Hangings, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

—LIKEWISE—

BRACKETT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL PANACEA, for the cure of Ring-worms, Cancers, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Humors, or any eruptions of the skin. A good article. W. E GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 4, 1836. Gwis47

Sheriff's Notice.

OXFORD, ss:

PURSUANT to warrants from Asa Redington Jr., Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed on the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1835, in the respective sums as follows, viz.—

Township No. 1, Letter A	5,94
do No 5, 2d Range,	2,19
South half No 1, 4th Range,	2,42
One half No 5, 5th Range,	1,55
One fourth No 5, 5th Range,	81
One fourth No 1, 6th Range,	32
Letter C adjoining B	1,84
Letter B	6,72
Township No 2, 3d Range	2,94
do No 5, 3d Range	2,00
do E to J. Cummings,	1,80
do No 4, 3d Range,	1,84
do No 2 Letter A	5,99
do No 7,	2,09
Chandler's Gore,	1,13

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said townships and tracts of unimproved lands will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in Paris in said County, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, Sheriff of Oxford County.

Turner, June 23, 1836. ts 47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on *SATURDAY the thirtieth day of July next*, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of DAVID S. SWETT in Madrid in said County of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest that ELIAS ODELL has by virtue of possession and improvement to the farm with the buildings thereon in No Two, second Range in said County of Oxford, it being the same on which said Odell formerly lived, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Shff

June 27th, 1836. 3 47

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,

Mrs. Hemans' Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosamond.—Young Wife's Book—Young Lady's Sunday Book—Letters of Adam Clarke—Letters of a London Clergyman—Sabbath School Teacher—*Tree & its* Fruits—Peep of Day—Down the Hill—Bay & Birds—Parley's Ornothology—Village Boys—Parley's History U. S. for children—The House I live in—Pastor's Sketch Book—Spring's Hints—The Pillow—Two Apprentices—Redeemer's Tears—Card Cases—Visiting Cards—Paper, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. tf 39

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty-third day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of Jefferson Coolidge in Livermore, all the right of redemption which LUKE GODING has in and to the farm on which he now lives in said Livermore, the same being under mortgage to Stephen Phillink, also to Dexter Walker. LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sh'ff.

Livermore, June 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 20th inst. a small sized red two years old STEER, with a white tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JONATHAN CLARK.

Paris, June 23, 1836 3w

NOTICE.

DOCT. J. M. BUCK would inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health that he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Paris, May 16.

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. epl,23

NOTICE,

THE subscriber having hired the CARDING MACHINES at South Paris, formerly owned by Col. H. R. Parsons, and put them in complete order for carding wool, would respectfully invite the citizens of Paris and vicinity to favor him with a share of their custom.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

South Paris, May 11th, 1836. 7 40

NOTICE,

To Oxford Congressional District Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, are requested to meet by their Delegates in Convention at Paris Court-House, on *Wednesday the 13th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M.*, to select a candidate to be supported by the people in said District at the next election to represent them in the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States.—Towns entitled to a Representative to the Legislature are requested to send two delgates each. Classed towns and Plantations are requested to send one delegate each.

Per Order, District Committee.

Rumford, June 11, 1836.

Oxford County Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford County are requested to meet by their delegates in convention at the Court-House on Paris Hill on *Wednesday the 13th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.* to nominate a Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, Candidates for two Senators in the next Legislature, a Candidate for Register of Deeds, also a Candidate for County Treasurer for said County, to be supported at the next election. Towns entitled to a Representative in the Legislature are requested to send two delegates each, and the classed Towns and Plantations one delegate each.

Per order of the County Committee.

Rumford, June 11, 1836.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS,

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE:

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price $2,00 per annum—payable in Advance.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS embraces every variety of light literature, including Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter is supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence is maintained with Washington, and the principal cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention is paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels are occasionally given, though not suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The *News* is printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and furnishes as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. Attention is more particularly paid to the quality than the quantity of articles furnished, and the publishers pledge themselves that it has no connection with any Daily, Weekly, or Monthly. The matter is written and set up exclusively for the paper, and is not again used in any other form.

The *News* is conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & CO.
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

The following notices from our leading Daily papers are added as testimonials of the ability of the gentlemen engaged in publishing *The News*:

"We see that Mr. Godey is about to issue a Newspaper to be called 'The Saturday News,' in which he will be aided by Alderman McMichael and Mr. Joseph C. Neal, two good men and true, with genius and judgment, power to draw tears or create smiles.—Well, success attend the young folks."—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

"*Clever Trio*—Our enterprising and talented young townsmen seem determined that the public shall not suffer for want of Newspapers. Not less than half a dozen have been commenced within the last month or two, among them 'The Saturday News,' a weekly paper on the plan of the Saturday Courier, and to be under the editorial supervision of Messrs. Godey, McMichael, and Neal, three gentlemen well and favorably known to the Philadelphia Public. The success of a literary enterprise with such aids and abettors cannot be doubted. We cordially wish them success."—Phila. Enq. and Com.

"The Saturday News, is the title of a new weekly paper, the prospectus of which is now in circulation. It will be conducted by Morton McMichael, Jos. C. Neal, and Louis A. Godey, Esqs. A better trio for a weekly journal cannot be found in the Union. Mr. McMichael is a writer of vigorous and versatile talent, and Mr. Neal is our *beau ideal* of an Editor. We doubt if there exists his equal in a peculiar 'Walk' of writing among all the Journalists of the land. We sit down to his columns as we would to a dinner, being certain of both nurture and refreshment, the course and the desert. Mr. Godey is himself a spirited Scribe and has a felicitious knack in what he writes of hitting the taste of the Times. To use a novel phrase we wish them all success."—Phila. Gaz.

"The Saturday News, is the title of a new paper to be published by Messrs. Louis A. Godey, Morton McMichael, and Jos. C. Neal, all of whom are experienced in the matter of periodical literature, and are familiar with the gray goose quill.—Mr. Godey is well and favorably known as the enterprising publisher of the Lady's Book, one of the best Magazines issued in this country, and is likewise a writer of much ability. His aid will be of essential service to the new enterprise. Mr. McMichael has long been connected with the Philadelphia Press, and has few superiors in the management of a periodical. His style is easy and vigorous and he possesses an invaluable tact at seizing upon the most popular topics, and treating them in a manner which enhances their interest. Of the 3d individual of this trio we shall not speak. His merits, if he had any, and his demerits are so well known to the readers of this paper, as to render any thing we could say unnecessary."—Penn.

The following is from the Phila. Sat. Courier, and alludes to Mr. Neal, who was formerly editor of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

"The portrait of Peter Rush, which is going the grand tour of newspaper travel, is a capital portrait of a lazy, idle, noisy, grog shop politician, that could hardly have been better painted by Hogarth himself, is wrongly credited to the Cincinnati Farmer It is one of the good things of the Vade Mecum, and was written for that paper by one of the most amusing and perfect delineators of humorous Originals in this country. Indeed, we have for several years been of opinion that the gentleman in his particular line has not his superior on either side of the Atlantic.'

Our editorial friends in the country will oblige us by inserting the above, and accepting a free exchange.

The Lady's Book,
OR
Philadelphia Monthly Magazine,

Several Ladies of the highest standing in the Country, have complied with the terms offered by the Publisher, and their contributions will appear in succeeding Numbers, commencing with Vol. 14,

THIS popular periodical has now completed the sixth year and twelfth volume of publication, and still continues, as at first, the most popular work of its class.

The publisher is grateful for the patronage extended to him, and will endeavor by unremitted exertions, to merit it. The Lady's Book was the first publication that attempted to give correct coloured representations of the Philadelphia Fashions. The work as stated above, has now been published for six years, and the proprietor asks a careful examination of it from the many that have been subscribers from the commencement; and their candid judgement, whether it has been constantly improving, from volume to volume. He may with safety say, that the engravings, which adorn each number, are such as would be creditable to the same class of periodicals in England. The Fashions are superior to all but those in the Court Magazine, and equal to them. If the subscription shall continue increasing, greater exertions will be made. The promises made in the commencement of the year have by far been exceeded—and this is a fact that few periodicals can boast of—the promises made in advertisements, in general, far exceeding the performance.

MANNER OF EMBELLISHISHING,

January, March, May, July, September, November, } Colored Engravings of Philadelphia Fashions.

February, April, June, August, October, December, } Steel Engravings of different subjects.

Each number also contains either two Heads from the Portrait Gallery—Embroidery—Fac Similes—Music—forty eight pages of reading, and other matter, so varied as to require more space than can be spared to mention them.

The price is $3 per annum, or two copies for $5—in all cases payable in advance.

Orders (post paid) to be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, Publisher, Philadelphia.

A NEW PERIODICAL.
Littell's Saturday Magazine

IS published every week, in a handsome Number of 24 large pages. It contains the choicest *light* matter of the British Periodicals, and will make two large volumes a year. Price Three Dollars in advance.

This work can only be afforded at so low a price, from its connexion with the *Museum of Foreign Literature*, which will contain the whole of the Saturday Magazine, besides the more important matter of the Reviews.

The Saturday Magazine will comprise such a variety of interesting tales, poetry, and miscellaneous reading, *equal to six octavo volumes*, as to make it deserving the favor of both the young and the old.

Contents of the First Number

1. The Conscript, a tale of the French Army.
2. Four Songs, by L. E. L.
3. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed, a tale, by Miss Landon.
4. The Young Pretender, a tale, by Miss Crawford.
5. Smarleygow; or, the Dog Fiend, by Capt. Marryat.
6. The Charity Sister, a tale, by Mrs. Norton.

Subscriptions are solicited by E. LITTELL,
No. 11 Bank street, back of 71 Chesnut street.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

From the American Magazine.

TOWER OF BABEL.

On the banks of the Euphrates is the site of a ruined city, which is supposed to have been Babylon, that mighty capital of ancient Chaldea. Among the ruins, and about four miles from the river, there is an immense mound, to which the Arabs have given name El Mujellibah, or 'The Overthrown.' Scholars, deeply versed in ancient history and geography, are of opinion that this mound was the foundation of the Tower of Babel. In shape, it is a vast oblong square, and is composed of sun-dried and kiln-burnt bricks, which are laid in regular courses, with layers of unbroken reeds between each course. The material of most of the bricks appears to have been mud, which was beaten up with chopped straw, and baked in the burning sun of that Eastern clime. This was the sort of brick which the Israelites were compelled to make without straw—a very difficult task; for the straw was necessary to keep the mud or clay from crumbling to pieces. Instead of mortar, asphaltus or bitumen was used; this is the slime which is referred to in the following passage from Scripture—'And they had brick for stone and slime had they for mortar.' Such of the bricks as remain entire are 13 inches square & three inches thick, and are generally marked with ancient charters.

The mound is a solid mass, the sides of which face the four cardinal points. The northern side is 274 yards in length; the southern 256; the eastern 126; and the western 240. In its most elevated part, the ruin is 139 feet high. The summit is an uneven surface, strewn with whole and broken bricks, some of which are vitrified or petrified, and with pottery bitumen, shells and glass. The base of the mound is greatly injured by time and the elements. Towards the southeast, it is cloven asunder by a deep furrow, extending from top to bottom. In the sides of the structure deep cavities are visible, which have been partly worn by the weather, but chiefly, hollowed out by the Arabs, in search of bricks and other antiquities. Within these caves, there is an offensive smell, and they are strewn with the bones of sheep and goats, which have been dragged thither and devoured by jackals. Numberless bats and owls inhabit their dismal recesses. Lions have been said to make their lair among the ruins; but it is believed that there are no lions in that part of the East. The natives can hardly be prevailed on to follow strangers into the cavities of the wall, or to remain in the vicinity of the mound after sunset, for fear of the demons with whom their superstitious fancies have peopled this place of mystery and decay. Besides its name of El Mujellibah, the mound is also called Haroot and Maroot, from a tradition that two rebel angels, who bore those appellations, are confined thereabouts in a certain invisible well, within which they have been hanging by their heels for ages, and will continue so to hang till the day of judgement. It is natural that legends of this character should be connected with the ruins, and throw a shadowy dread around them; but the only real danger, incurred by a visit to El Mujellibah, is that of being stung by the venomous reptiles which infest the spot. The situation of this, and other ports of the once magnificent and populous city of Babylon, corresponds well with the prophecy of Jeremiah.—'And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an astonishment and a hissing, without an inhabitant.' The traveller in the East finds, at every step, proofs equally strong of the prophetic truth of the Bible. It is not too much to say, that all the countries, where the old prophets dwelt, are now strewn with accomplished prophecies.

This is not the place for an erudite discussion, whether the ruinous mound of El Mujellibah—The Overthrow—be really the remains of the Tower of Babel, where mankind, till then constituting one race and people, were, first divided into nations of various tongues. But there is nothing, either in the structure itself, or its local situation, to controvert that opinion;—and if any person, by adopting it, will gain a livelier faith in Scripture history, there are fair and reasonable grounds for him to do so.

From the American Magazine.

MARRIAGE, AND LONG LIFE.

It has long been the opinion of those who have paid attention to the subject, that marriage, in both sexes, is conductive to length of life; and an European philosopher has lately made observations, which render the fact indubitable. His researches, together with what was previously known, give the following remarkable results. Among unmarried men, at the ages of from thirty to forty-five, the average number of deaths per annum is twenty-seven in a hundred but of married men, at the same period of life, the deaths are only eighteen. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age advances, the difference becomes more striking. At sixty, there are only twenty-two unmarried men alive, for ninety-eight who have enjoyed the benefits of matrimony;—at seventy, the proportion between the bachelors and married men is eleven of the former for twenty seven of the latter;—and at eighty, there are nine married men for three single ones. The same rule holds good, in nearly the same proportions, with regard to the other sex. Married women, at the age of thirty, taking one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer; while, for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only thirty years and a half. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-two married women for fifty-two old maids. These estimates, it must be understood, are based on actual facts, by observing the difference of longevity between equal numbers of individuals, in single and in married life.

Should it be asked, how it is that marriage conduces to longevity, it may be difficult to give a satisfactory reply. Its mode of operation is probably rather mental and moral, than physical. As regards the male sex, the quietude of domestic life—its peaceful cares, if we may use the expression—and the calm sense of virtuous affections, and satisfied desires—would be likely to keep the soul from wearing out the frame too soon. The course of a married man's life is generally regular; his wife's influence tempers his masculine character, and makes him less wild and adventurous; he feels that he is not exclusively his own property, and therefore is not ashamed to be careful of himself. His spirit is tamed down, and hurry him into vicissitudes, whether of good or evil fortune. He has bidden adieu to all feverish passions.—On many accounts his health is exposed to far less peril than before; and, in sickness, he has the tenderest of nurses. Finally, he totters a long way down into the vale of years, because supported by a careful arm, when he otherwise might sink. Compare such a life with the ill regulated and reckless course of too many unconjugated men, and here is at least one cause for the briefer span of the latter class. Our reasoning, however, is not equally applicable to old maids, who nevertheless, are subject to the same law as their male counterparts.

MANGEL WURTZEL.—This root has attracted much attention here for the last two years, and its value as an article of food for stock; as well as the great quantity which may be produced from an acre of ground, has induced many farmers to experiment upon its culture. These experiments, however, have been upon a small scale, and the result in most cases a total failure. Many now regard it as an uncertain crop, and the chances of success so small, that I fear they will abandon it altogether. But I hope the experiments of the present year will be more successful, and redeem the character of the crop. It is true we have had but little success with this crop, but I am of the opinion that if rightly managed, it may be as successfully cultivated as the potatoe. As with other crops, a bad season may destroy it, but a good soil and *right preparation of the seed are indespensible to success.* In 1834 a friend sent me a few seeds, the first I had ever seen. These seeds were thoroughly soaked at the time he sent them and I was so situated that I was obliged to defer planting them a day or two longer, so they must have been in soak four or five days before planting. They vegetated quickly, and were up in three days. In the fall I gathered them and fed them to cows. They devoured them so greedily that I was induced to try them again the following season. I accordingly prepared some ground, and towards the last of May I planted the seed *dry.* The result was, on one-eighth of an acre which I planted, I never could find half a dozen plants. I shall try the experiment again the present season, with seed thoroughly soaked, and covered half an inch in depth with finally pulverized earth.

Genesee Farmer.

An Irish gentleman once appeared in the court of King's bench, as a security for a friend in the sum of three thousand pounds. Serjeant Davy, though he well knew the responsibility of the gentleman, could not help his customary impertinence. "Well, sir, how do you make yourself to be worth three thousand pounds?" The gentleman very deliberately specified the particulars up to two thousand nine hundred and forty pounds. "Ay," says Davy, "that is not enough by sixty." "For that sum," replied the other, "I have a note of one Serjeant Davy, and I hope he will have the honesty soon to discharge it." This set the court in a roar;—the serjeant was for once abashed, and Lord Mansfield said, "Well, brother, I think we may except the bail."

EXTRAVAGANCE is merely comparative. A Canadian, when encamped in the woods, will perhaps heap several large pine trees upon his watch-fire. They cost him nothing, and are of no value to any body. But a native of Potosi would consider this the utmost degree of extravagance, because, in his country, each tree would be worth a thousand dollars.

Distressing.—Mr. Webster, in a late speech in the Senate, remarked that "he looked upon it as an anamoly in history of governments,—an extraordinary, occasional, accidental case,—a phenomenon,—that more money had been suffered to accumulate in the Treasury, than could possibly be disbursed." There is certainly no doubt of the fact. The great difficulty with governments has generally been to raise a sufficient amount of money to meet their expenses; and to our government alone, and under the present administration, so far at least as relates to modern times, it has been left to have in the treasury an amount which has occasioned a controversy and contest with regard to the proper mode of disbursing it. This, our opponents regard, or pretend to regard, as a great and alarming evil. Had those who have opposed the administration been able to carry their policy and schemes into effect we should have been saved any trouble on this subject.—They were pursuing a course of policy in applying the public funds to local objects to such an extent that had it been persisted in, instead of having in the treasury an amount of money sufficient to cause any controversy with regard to its disbursement, we should have been deeply in debt. But happily the veto power was in hands which knew how to wield it in such a manner as to check the course of policy which was leading to a state bordering upon bankruptcy, instead of affluence and an overflowing treasury.—Baltimore Republican.

The New York Evening Post says—'There is not an association of any sort for the purposes of business, the members of which may not be prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary, if the doctrine laid down in Judge Edwards' charge, published yesterday, be law. According to his position, a combination to take a settled price, and no less, for anything to be sold, is a conspiracy injurious to trade and commerce, and is punishable under the statute of New York. Then the owners of our packet ships, who demand a hundred and forty dollars for a passage to Liverpool, are conspirators. Go to the E and see if you can obtain a passage for less—they will answer you in the negative—and if you ask the reason, they will tell you it is a fixed price, agreed upon by the proprietors.—Here is a criminal combination; for suppose with Judge Edwards that all the packet owners should ask more than the citizens were able to give, who would find his way across the Atlantic, and what would become of our commerce?

NEW GOODS.

HUBBARD & HOWE,

[Norway-Village,]

HAVE just received from BOSTON, a PRIME assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are the following, viz:—

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahlia and Adilaid.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

SILKS,

Blue, Black, and Blue-black, Gro de Swiss, col'rd poult de Soie do., Gro de Nap do., Synshaw, light, fig'd, plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLORENCES,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, Silk sirge, &c.—Ladies and Gents. Hose—Coloured and white GLOVES, Kid, beaver, and deerskin do.

GINGHAMS,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check.—Silk and cotton Cravats, and pocket H'd'k'fs.—Table cloths, crash, nappers, cambric, muslin, linnen cambric, linen, sheeting, and shirting, bleached and unbleached.

CALICOES,

50 pieces English, French, and American, of various figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

LACES,

Bobinett, Grecian, Lace Footing, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, clarat, and brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspenders, ticking, batting, wicking, warp yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles, &c. &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Prunella and Kid SLIPS.

—LIKEWISE—

Gents. Silk and Fur HATS.—W. I. Goods.—Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware.

JOINER'S TOOLS of every description, with a great variety of other articles usually kept in a country Store, which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash, or in exchange for lumber or produce, as can be purchased elsewhere. "No MISTAKE."

☞ Purchasers who are desirous of a Good Bargain are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 17th, 1836. is tf 40

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Maine Monthly Magazine,

COMPRISING

The Portland Magazine and The Eastern Magazine.

ON the first day of July next, will be issued the first number of THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which, in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of '*The Portland Magazine,*' and '*The Eastern Magazine,*' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazines comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq. who has for five months past conducted '*The Eastern Magazine,*' will travel the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to the '*Maine Monthly.*' The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not be for want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the two cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor or to the care of either of the Publishers as may be most convenient Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to either of the Publishers. In all cases, the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, *Portland,*
DUREN & THATCHER, *Bangor,* } PUBLISHERS.

May, 1836. 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction (unless previously redeemed,) at the store of the subscriber in Oxford, on *SATURDAY the thirtieth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M.* all the right, title, and interest which REUBEN BLAIR of Poland, has to a certain piece of land situated in the town of Oxford, containing about 50 acres, the same lying on the East side of Thompson Pond, and near the road leading from Craigies Mills to Mcguire Hill (so called) in the town of Poland.

JOHN J. PERRY, Dept Sh'ff.

Oxford, June 18, 1836. 3w 45

Astray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the last of April or first of May, *one yearling STEER,* and *one yearling HEIFER,* with one ear cut of square and the other hollow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN COOPER.

Paris, June 15, 1836. 3w 45

Stray Mare.

THIS day delivered to me by B. Teague of Turner for the purpose of impounding, a dark sorrel mare eight years old with a small white spot in her forehead, said mare having strayed into the enclosure of said Teague. The owner is hereby notified thereof, and requested to pay all charges on account of said mare and take her away.

CUSHING PHILLIPS,

Turner, May 30, 1836 } Pound-keeper of Turner.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!!!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Capt. Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published, without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has now been so long established as to render it too well known to well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics.—The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enables its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the **Philadelphia Mirror,** will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each district map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

☞ The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisement. 42

CAREY'S LIBRARY

OF

CHOICE LITERATURE

Has now completed its first Six Months of publication, and the publishers offer the following works in testimony of the fulfilment of the promises made to the public in the original prospectus.

Life of Sir James Mackintosh, by his Son.
Kincaid's Rifle Brigade.
Characteristics of Hindostan, by Miss Roberts.
One in a Thousand, by G. P. R James.
Rienzi, by E. L. Bulwer.
Random Recollections of the House of Commons

The Second Volume has commenced with Selections from *The Dramas of Joanna Baillie,* and *Confessions & Crimes, or Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman.*—a work resembling in style, and supposed to be by the same author, as the celebrated Tales from the Diary of a Physician.

The first volume can be had separate, without subscribing to the work, upon the remittance of $2 50 to the publishers.

The Library is published weekly, containing Twenty imperial octavo pages, and the Literary Advertiser, which accompanies it, four pages, and is bound up at the end of every volume. Price per annum, in advance, $5,

Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
Or LOUIS A. GODEY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLUBBING.

A remittance of Five Dollars will command the first volume of the Library and the Marryatt Novels, complete in 8 numbers, containing Peter Simple—Jacob Faithful—Pirate and Three Cutters—King's Own—Newton Forster—Pacha of Many Tales—and Japhet in Search of his Father—or

First Volume of Library and Lady's Book

MEDICINES

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store:—just added the following:—

Sear's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsomic Syrup of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

DR. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatic, Scorbutic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygean and Dean's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John on's TOOTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents

Madam Blour's celebrated WORM ELIXER, a sure and efficacious remedy for the *Worms.* Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Opodeldoc, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Bruises, Stiffness in the Joints, Chilblains, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the harness, &c. on Horses. Price 37½ cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the *ITCH,* and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Rheum, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and *Cough Pills;* the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisic, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Harlem, & Castor OILS.—Camphor, and Oils of Peppermint, Bergamot, Sassafra, and Essences of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent article for Consumptions, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Jan 25, 1836. eowtf 23

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1$ re

Sandwich, October, 1835 tf10

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞ Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter, Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, as affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 1. 9.

HUTCHINS'

NEW

COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR

CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Appearel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints, and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilb'ains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3ms—(eowpos)9

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris *lately* occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

Wrapping and Writing Paper, CHEAP,

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

—ALSO—

ROSS' ARCTIC VOYAGE. Narrative of the recent voyage of Captain Ross to the Arctic Regions.—in the years 1829-30-31-32-33, and a notice of Captain Back's Expedition; with a Preliminary sketch of Polar Discoveries, from the Earliest Period to the year 1829. First American edition.

BLAKES ASTRONOMY
Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.
Town Officer.
Young Reader.
Peter Parley's First Book of History.
do Second do do.
do Geography
Colburn's First Lesson in Arethmetic.
PAINTS and DRAWING PAPER.
Toy Books.
Justice Execution Blanks.

Norway, June 4, 1836 } W. E. GOODNOW.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscriber as Pound Keeper of East Livermore by J. S. Haines, a black Mare, supposed to be six or seven years old, said beast was taken up in the highway, May the 30th, and was impounded as an estray. The owner is requested to pay all legal and just charges and take said horse away.

COLUMBUS HAINES.

East Livermore, June 4th 1836.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of William Chamberlain, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we shall attend on Saturday the 27th day of August and Saturday the nineteenth of November next, at the dwelling house of William Frost, Esq in said Rumford, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

WILLIAM FROST,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Rumford, May 24th, 1836. 3 w 43

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber having removed from Paris, and purchased the well known Tavern in FALMOUTH, recently owned and occupied by SAMUEL HICKS, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Tavern is now undergoing repairs, whereby it will be rendered convenient and comfortable. No pains will be spared to render the accommodations agreeable to travellers and men of business who may patronize the establishment.—It is situated eight and a half miles from Portland Market, on the new road leading to Gray.

A convenient Stable is attached to the Tavern, where good attendance is insured by a good and faithful hostler.

With these conveniences, and determined to merit the confidence of the public, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

OTES WASHBURN.

Falmouth, April 20th, 1836 6w38

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH LARY, Jr.

late of Gilead in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed the creditors to exhibit and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of the deceased in said Gilead, on the last Saturday in July and August next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

JAMES BURBANK,
CURATIA TWITCHELL, } Com'rs.

Gilead, May 24, 1836. 3 * 45